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under Lewanika's rule, and distinguishes with blue the navigable portions of the rivers. Most of the information on this map is based upon the surveys and explorations of Major Gibbons and his assistants, and shows how little had been done before them to reveal this great region in its entirety.

The photographic illustrations are fairly successful, and nearly all render sufficiently clear the characteristic aspects of peoples and countries. A series of views of the Victoria Falls are among the best yet taken of this wonder of the world. The volumes will be an authority for years on the parts of Africa of which they treat, but they will also be read with profit and pleasure by all who enjoy stories of adventure and discovery in little-known lands.

Normal Monthly and Annual Means of Temperature, Pressure, Wind, Humidity, Cloud, Rainfall, and Number of Rainy Days of Stations in India, etc. By Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. *Indian Meteorological Memoirs, XVII.* Fol. Calcutta, 1904. pp. lxi + 288.

The latest number of the *Indian Meteorological Memoirs* is by Sir John Eliot, who retired from his position as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India last December, and contains the normal data prepared for the completion of the Climatological Atlas of the Indian Empire, the publication of which has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The title of the volume gives a sufficient indication of the scope of the work. The data are given with great completeness, and are preceded, in the Introduction, by tables containing corrections for reducing the various readings to true means. A publication which, like this present one, is almost wholly tabular, does not call for extended notice in the BULLETIN, but as a source of authoritative information on the climatology of India it merits at least these few lines.

R. DEC. W.

La Conquête du Pôle. Histoire des Missions arctiques depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'à Nos Jours. By Charles Bénard. xvi and 383 pp., nearly 300 Illustrations, Maps, Bibliography, and Index. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1904.

The book gives a good general description of Arctic exploration. It does not pretend to be exhaustive, though most of the smaller expeditions are mentioned. No effort is made either to discuss or to settle disputed questions. After a chapter on the physical conditions and the human and other inhabitants of the

Arctic, the author tells the story of Arctic enterprise from the first visitors in northern seas and lands to the present time. It is a bird's-eye view of the subject, agreeably presented, usually accurate, with emphasis on the most important and interesting facts. The excellent compilation is marred to some extent by a considerable number of small blunders that may easily be corrected. It is strange that the highest north of Lockwood and Brainard is not mentioned in the account of the Greely Expedition, though referred to in the pages devoted to Peary; also that Peary's highest north in the western hemisphere in 1902 is not mentioned in the text, though recorded on the map. Most of the illustrations are reproduced from fine photographs, of which Peary contributed a large number. The book is handsomely printed on heavy paper.

The Khedive's Country. The Nile Valley and its Products. Edited by G. Manville Fenn. 180 pp. and 27 illustrations from photographs. Cassell & Co., London and New York, 1904.

The book tells of the capabilities of the soil in Egypt and how agriculture in all its branches is carried on. Much of the information was derived from the superintendent of the Khedive's agricultural estates, who has spent years in studying the problems of irrigation, reclaiming lands, forming model farms and experiment stations, and improving live stock. He told of many things that are not seen by the casual visitor. The extent of land under cultivation is greatly increasing, and the Government has established a college at Ghizeh to instruct the sons of native landowners and of the working fellah class in more advanced agriculture and the best modern ways of farming. Many of the modern agricultural implements and machines have recently been introduced. There is no doubt that the Egypt of the future will vastly surpass the present in productivity.

Old and New Architecture in Khiva, Bokhara, and Turkestan. By O. Olufsen, First Lieutenant in the Danish Army and Chief of the First and Second Danish Pamir Expeditions. Folio. Twenty-six Plates, with descriptive letterpress. Copenhagen, 1904.

During the Pamir scientific expeditions led by Lieut. Olufsen in 1896-97 and 1898-99 his party travelled extensively in Transcaspia, Khiva, Bokhara, and Turkestan. The opportunity was improved to take photographs and drawings of old and new architecture. Selections of this material have been finely reproduced for this volume. The text explains that the glazed tiles and tiled mosaic